NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE NATION AND ALCOHOL.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union* 602.** [NON-PARTY.

VOL. VII., No. **314.**] FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915. [PRICE 1D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Notes and News	13
Women's Conference with the President of the Board of Trade	14
Ad Vitam. Some Thoughts on the Attainment of the Ideal in Married Life—II. Kate C. House	15
Correspondence	16
The Nation and Alcohol	18
Sore Places in Europe. V.—Finland. By A. R. Reade	19
Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service	20
Notes from Headquarters	20

Notes and News.

Women and War Service.

The appeal for women to fill new posts is reiterated from many quarters, usually with a certain note of gentle disparagement. "Men over thirty-eight or capable women"; "older men or even women"; "the training of new men (or in many cases women)" so runs the refrain. While it is true that equality of training and payment will alone fit women for work hitherto done by men, still a grain of faith in her powers would also assist her beyond expectation. In another column we give a report of the Conference between the Board of Trade and Women's Organisations, to which the National Union sent representatives on Tuesday. The Conference was called at a request from the National Union, and their views on women's service in war time were represented to Mr. Runciman.

"A Fair and Proper Wage."

Women telephonists have been considering a circular issued by the Comptroller of the London Telephone Service asking for volunteers from their ranks to perform night duty during the period of the war. The wage offered them is, at highest, 24s. 8d. a week, a very low scale for the trying work of night telephonist, and a meeting of women telephonists has declared itself of opinion "that if a fair and proper wage were offered, a sufficient number of men would be forthcoming to fill the places of those who have left." They are, therefore, refusing to undercut the men by volunteering for the work; and if their action were universally followed, we should speedily hear the last of "economic conscription." Meanwhile, the request of Post Office workers of both sexes for a war bonus has received no satisfactory reply, and considerable discontent is the result.

The Philosophy of Clothes.

Among the many experiments of war is the formation in Liverpool of a battalion of dockers, who will be under military orders and receive military pay though engaged upon industrial work. The first three companies started work last Monday. This idea of applying military methods to industrial operations is an interesting method of attacking the conditions of the dock-labourer, who has long been suffering morally and physically, owing to the uncertain hours of his work. The question is now raised: "Shall other industries follow suit?" The belief that the wearing of khaki would appeal to the self-respect of numberless workers and give them a just sense of their own importance is, beyond doubt, well founded; at the same time, it cannot be forgotten that some of the workers are opposed to war, and these will hardly assent to the suggestion that they are, after all, recruits in another New Army.

Industrial Fatigue.

Attention continues to be drawn by medical men to the danger of overstraining the worker. "Over and over again," writes one of these to *The Times*, "I have had before my notice cases of men who, as the result of working overtime for several weeks, have had to go on the sick-list, with the result that those men have been missing from the work-sheet for an average of, speaking from memory, some nine to fourteen days." It is nothing short of amazing that these reminders should still be supremely necessary. It is recognised by every sane person that the health of our army must be the subject of careful and deliberate consideration; but the health of the industrial workers of both sexes is still left mainly to chance as though the laws of cause and effect were, in their case, inoperative.

Work for Belgians.

"The Belgians are the most adaptable people," writes Mr. Hatch, the Chairman of the Government Commission for Providing Occupations for Belgian Refugees, in a letter to *The Manchester Guardian*, entitled "Let them not be pauperised." He strongly urges all who have the care of Belgian refugees to make a personal effort to find them work, and suggests agriculture and the making of munitions of war as suitable for many. The names of those desiring such work should be forwarded to the Local Refugee Committee, with exact information as to their previous employment in Belgium. Mr. Hatch insists that upon the manner in which the coming months are occupied by the refugees "will greatly depend their fitness for the inevitable trying ordeal that will await them while the national life of Belgium is being reconstructed on the ruins that the war will have left behind."

Prince of Wales's Fund.

The Executive Committee of the National Relief Fund continue to encounter criticism of their administration both in respect of soldiers' and sailors' dependents and also civilians in distress. In regard to the former they express the hope that before long the fund will be entirely relieved of the charge. We hope so, too, and that a more suitable method of dealing with the claims of these women and children will be found. For civilians in distress through the war, the Government Committee have adopted a new policy, deciding that the present demand for Government labour of various kinds should render the reliance of men and women on relief funds as a rule unnecessary. Few will be found to demur from this. "Work, not doles," has been the policy of the National Union in questions of relief since the war began.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

A Conference took place on Tuesday between the President of the Board of Trade and representatives of a number of women's organisations, for the purpose of discussing the registration of women for war service. Mrs. Rackham and Mrs. Deane Streatfield attended on behalf of the National Union, and put forward its views in regard to women's work.

National Union Views.

The following recommendations were made :—

(1) That equal pay for equal work should be an essential condition of service; (2) that training for women should be definitely organised; (3) that the question of housing the workers should be considered.

The National Union made the suggestion that an Advisory Board be established in London upon which women's organisations should be fully represented, and that these should include various types of workers, professional, clerical, and industrial. Local committees should also be formed in all districts where the women were employed. It was also urged by the National Union that many more women should be employed in the Civil Service, especially the higher branches, and that more women inspectors were greatly needed.

Mr. Runciman's Statement.

Mr. Runciman, in opening the proceedings, said that up to the beginning of April over 33,000 women had registered themselves on the special register of women for war service. Among the applications for service for which the women have registered themselves he noted specially the following : Armament workers, 6,000; clothing trades, 4,000; milkmaids and dairy workers, 1,700; gardeners, 500; other agricultural workers, 2,000; shop assistants, 1,100; leather workers, 500; commercial and clerical, 5,000. Most of those registered are working women of previous experience, though not necessarily in the occupation for which they express a preference. There are some experienced women available for nearly all classes of occupations. Thus, 1,500 of the applicants state that they have had previous experience in agriculture. Nearly 4,000 applicants have been previously employed as clerks and over 1,000 in shops. These applications have all been sifted, and applications for women should be made to the local Labour Exchanges. Mr. Runciman then explained that a special register of women was necessary, because although there were considerable numbers of women on the ordinary Labour Exchange register, taking the country as a whole, it did not follow that in any particular district sufficient women were available for the present demand, and the supply would certainly be insufficient for the prospective demand which he hoped would be created by increased recruiting. Steps were being taken in consultation with the Home Office to increase recruiting, and the temporary substitution of women for the men leaving in a number of trades. The actual work to which many of the women would be called would, of course, depend upon the success of these efforts in particular trades. In any case it was not intended that the women on the special register should be placed in employment at the expense of the women registered at the Exchanges in the ordinary way. The women on the special register would be called on only if there were not sufficient women available on the ordinary Labour Exchange register of the locality.

Wages and Conditions.

As regarded the wages and conditions on which women should be employed, he pointed out that as a general principle the Exchanges did not, and could not, take direct responsibility as to the wages and conditions beyond giving in each case such information as was in their possession. In regard, however, to Government contractors it had been laid down that the piece rates for women should be the same as for men, and further, special instructions had been given to the Exchanges to inform inexperienced applicants of the current wages in each case, so that they should be fully apprised as to the wage which it was reasonable for them to ask. A general safeguard against permanent lowering of wages by the admission of women to replace men on active service would be made by asking employers, so far as possible, to keep the men's places open for them on their return.

Housing and Training.

As regarded the housing of women moved into a district for work, Mr. Runciman stated that in certain districts special steps had already been taken by the Exchanges by means of local housing committees to find and inspect suitable lodgings for women. The necessity for this would probably develop, and in this the help of the women's organisations might be most valuable. By arrangement with the Board of Agriculture a certain number of women had already received, and others were now receiving, short training in some of the agricultural colleges. Some of those, having completed their training, had at once been put in employment. Arrangements for training in other occupations would, he hoped, be made as and when definite need arose.

A long discussion followed, and a large number of questions were asked and suggestions put forward.

Mr. Runciman dealt with a number of these, and promised to communicate with the societies further with regard to others, with a view in particular of availing himself of the offers of help made.

The following were the organisations represented and the names of the representatives :—

Catholic Women's Suffrage Society: Miss O. Sullivan.
Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association: Mrs. Ridley Smith.
East London Federation of the Suffragettes: Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst.
Girls' Friendly Society: Miss Lettice Digby.
Head Mistresses' Association: Miss Reta Oldham.
Liverpool Society: Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone.
Local Government Advancement Committee: Mrs. Humphry Ward.
National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage: Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun.
National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies: Mrs. Rackham, Mrs. Deane Streatfield.
Union of Jewish Women: Mrs. Nathaniel L. Cohen.
United Suffragists: Miss Barbara Ayrton Gould.
Woman's Dreadnought: Miss Norah L. Smyth.
Women's Co-operative Guild: Miss Margaret Llewellyn Davies
Women's Freedom League: Miss Nina Boyle, Mrs. K. S. Tanner.
Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association: Miss E. Goring Thomas.
Women Writers' Suffrage League: Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley.
Woolwich Branch, Women's Co-operative Guild: Mrs. Anna Ross.
Y.W.C.A.: Miss A. A. Horne, Miss Grace Bristow, Mrs. Ross Cooper.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses of Parliament resumed their sittings on Wednesday. A statement is expected as to the action of the Government in regard to the drink question; but no business formally arranged for the present week is likely to involve an important debate. The inter-related problems of finance, labour, and temperance will occupy the first sittings.

WOMEN AND THE MILITARY MACHINE.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at a meeting of the New Constitutional Society on April 13th, said the present moment was a great opportunity for women, and he thought more might yet be done to organise their services. He instanced work in the army post office, and thought that a considerable part of the military machine might be carried on by women. Speaking of other than material services which they might render, he hoped and believed that women would be heard as much as men in discussing the terms of peace, though he was of opinion that no useful discussion could take place till victory was assured.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Before the outbreak of war women were employed only as typists at the War Office; since last August, however, more and more women clerks, as well as typists, are being employed, their services having been engaged through the Civil Service Commission and the Labour Exchanges. Over 300 women are now employed by the Military Department, and their work is said to be most satisfactory. It is also proposed to employ girls as messengers, and should the experiment prove successful and the work at the War Office grow, the staff of women and girls will be increased.

WOMEN ON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.

The following women have been returned at the recent Urban District Council elections :—

Haslemere	Miss Ursula Hutchinson (Ind.).
Purley	Mrs. Arkwright (Ratepayers' Candidate).
	Mrs. Wallis (Ind.).
Sidmouth	Miss Chilton (Ind).
Sutton	Miss Bell (Ind.)) (unopposed).
	Miss Hoole (Ind.).
	Miss Jennings (Ind.) (unopposed).

As we reported last week, Miss Clara Lucas has been returned as a Progressive to the Darlington Town Council at the recent election on the extension of the boundaries of the borough.

AD VITAM.

Some Thoughts on the Attainment of the Ideal in Married Life.

II.

A close observation of life has shown us that in every respect the human body is the servant of the spirit, and expresses in every action the dominating thought of the mind. So the basis of lasting happiness in marriage must be a growing and vitalising friendship or union of spirit between man and wife, rooted in unity of ideals and in the will and power of each to understand the mind of the other. There must be no fear of criticism and no reservations between them. To each the self of the other, its hopes and fears, its joys and loves and aspirations must be of supreme interest, and much converse must show that they are truly one in spirit, to be more closely knit together by every experience of life. Such unity of spirit is worthy of the name of love, and will go far to secure in married life a very real amount of happiness.

But there is something, surely, beyond this that is needed for the attainment of what we should admit as ideal, a further bond so strong and permanent in itself that it is capable of uniting natures that have little else in common. The things which are seen are temporal and pass away. It is the unseen things, the things of the spirit, which are eternal, enduring; and it is only the sympathy of man and wife in the enduring things of life which is ultimately satisfactory to both. The reaching up to Divine Perfection which represents the whole course of life's progress must be or become the conscious aim of both if their love is to live and grow. Man's fellowship must be sealed by communion with God.

With this, then, as our somewhat obvious standard of the ideal in married life, is there anything that parents and others can do to make its attainment a greater certainty for the young people of the country than has been the case in the past? I think there is much.

The whole country is ringing with cries of educational reform in home and school. But *this* seems to me to be the conclusion of the whole matter: Carry into the nursery and schoolroom the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and you will solve all the riddles of practical life, and the marriage problem will cease to exist. The bodies of boys and girls alike are formed for parenthood; there is no sex in mind and spirit; and what children want in their education is more equality of treatment for boys and girls, more freedom for natural growth and development, more of that knowledge and understanding of our common human nature that will make for fraternity and love.

We must begin with a complete recognition on our own part of the body with all its needs as one of the most wonderful works of God, an expression, we may say, of the Divine Mind, to be held in the utmost reverence and honour as the source of human life. We must learn all we can of it ourselves in its relationship to plants and animals and the rest of creation, and we must explain it, as far indeed as science can explain it, in answer to the questions of children. By so doing, we give the youngest child from the beginning a perfectly natural and wholesome mental attitude towards his body, and a right understanding of the facts of birth and parenthood. We do away with that morbid curiosity, and that terrifying or attracting sense of something forbidden, which do so much to *create* wrong desires, and we replace them with a sense of confidence and understanding between children and parents that make greater freedom for the children possible and right. To my mind this enlightening of children in their early days as to the scientific facts of birth and parentage is the first and most important thing of all, and the one which makes possible all other reforms.

In the second place, bearing always in mind that love is unity of spirit, and that it is common tastes, common interests, common opinions, and above all things common ideals, that make for unity of spirit, surely we must pave the way for love by giving to our boys and girls a common education and as many common interests and occupations as possible. It is a ridiculous notion that because a girl is one day to be a mother she must therefore have less active pursuits than a boy! Surely it is the women, who bear the physical burden of parenthood, whose bodily strength and courage should be exercised most carefully in youth. And it is a painful notion that because a boy is to be a man he must therefore be hardened out of any sympathy with the things that concern the home! The boy will be a husband and a father just as much as the girl will be a mother, and it is just the quality of tender, loving sympathy with women and children and their needs that will make him such a father as the Father whom the Mind of Christ revealed. It is the tradition of man as a hunter and a fighter that has more than anything else taken him out of the home and raised up the barrier of sex, where the well-being and progress of the race demands union and companionship.

And further, if love is unity of spirit, and it is mutual understanding that is wanted between fathers and mothers to make for unity in married life, the boys and girls of the nation must meet freely together and grow up with as complete a knowledge of each other's minds and characters as men have of men and women of women. Abundance of common interests must be given them, food for their minds and food for their spirits; and such is the aspiring nature of man's spirit, seeking ever the highest that is within him, that the more channels men have for the expression of their love in higher planes, the less will it concentrate itself in the dangerous region of physical desire—dangerous, that is, if feared.

And to more knowledge of the origin of human life and more freedom of intercourse between the sexes, we must add, among our educational reforms, more freedom of development for the individuality of both boys and girls, the right to *be themselves*, formed not according to the pattern in their parents' and educators' minds, but according to the pattern in the mind of God, which expresses itself in the individual spirit of each human being.

We must help them, too, if we can, to greater knowledge and understanding, through friendly criticism, of the characters and motives of others, so that they may all become "discerners of spirits" and may have no difficulty in discovering which spirit of many is most akin to their own. And to this end we must allow and encourage greater freedom and power of expression in words on the things that lie closest to their hearts. By words misunderstandings are often removed, and it is by language and the sharing of ideals which words have made possible that man is raised above the animals. We pride ourselves as a nation on being honest, but we are wonderfully chary in saying what we really feel and think. The marvel is that with all our conventions and restrictions and exclusiveness and false notions of loyalty, we have ever got to know each other at all. But we are changing all these things, and the children of the future will have a better chance. With more freedom for individual development and the richer life which it brings, with more knowledge of self, of human nature, and of the characters of those whom they meet, with more chances of intercourse and of a closer intimacy than has hitherto been admitted as right between unmarried people, our sons and daughters will go forth into a larger world in quest of the great adventure of their lives. They will know that it is in the marriage of peers that the completest happiness is found. And they will know that theirs is no selfish quest since in the happiness of each is bound up the happiness of all. They will seek and will not fail to find their heart's desire, such satisfying unity of spirit in the best and most enduring things of life that in comparison no passing differences need count.

The God whom we feel after, and worship when we find Him, is a God of love and harmony. The path by which we reach Him is the path of love and loving service. The music that leads us on is the concord of joyful beings in communion with His spirit and in fellowship with each other. And the more joyful marriages there are, the closer will the whole race come to the fulfilment of His Will.

Kate C. House.

NEW OPENINGS FOR GIRLS.

The District Messenger Company has followed the example of Reuter's Agency by enrolling a number of girls as district messengers. The news-girl, the bookstall-girl, and the lift-girl are all justifying the experiment of employing girls above school age to do the work hitherto left to boys. In some of the railway booking offices also young women are now to be found, and women ticket-collectors have just started work at Birmingham. It is stated also that among the applications not yet classified for Women's War Service, are many for entirely new openings, and that some of these offers have been accepted.

Correspondence.

A large amount of correspondence is unavoidably held over. It is necessary to remind our readers that there is no editorial responsibility for opinions expressed in the correspondence columns.

DARLINGTON'S PROTEST.

Madam,—It is, I think, to be regretted if all shades of opinion amongst Suffragists are not represented at the forthcoming Hague Congress so that the delegates from other countries may be able to estimate correctly the attitude of British women in the present crisis, and that the resolutions passed may not be of a one-sided character. When analysed the differences amongst us refer, not to fundamental principles but to points of policy and expediency.

Very few Suffragists desire the war to cease until Belgium is cleared from her oppressors, fewer still look upon war as a divine institution which it is impious to denounce. Nearly all consider that arbitration and goodwill amongst nations is the ideal towards which we must work. They only differ as to the means by which this end can be attained.

Some believe that it can only be attained by crushing Germany with the strong arm so that her people may see that militarism is a broken reed. Others believe that a lasting peace can only be secured by democratic pressure from within and by education of the peoples in the economic and ethical principles involved, and that this should be begun at once. Others again, though accepting the necessity of thus educating the public mind, consider that the process should not be begun till after the war is over, lest energy and attention be diverted from the pressing needs of the moment. Surely it is the duty of those who hold these divergent opinions on points of detail to give expression to them on the occasion of this international gathering. We must not close our eyes to the fact that for good or for ill the resolutions passed at the Hague Congress will be accepted by the general public as a record of Suffragist opinion and we should see to it that it is a correct one.

After all, whatever our differing views, we are all actuated by the spirit of true patriotism, and it would be a great misfortune if a cloud of words should obscure the links of common aspirations which unite all Suffragists throughout the world.

Marion Chadwick.

WOMEN AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Madam,—When the N.U. at the Council meeting refused to make a declaration about either this war or peace, was not the principal reason this, that the delegates there did not feel that they could faithfully represent their Societies on this matter? Their members joined because of their belief in Women's Suffrage, but this gives no one the least idea as to what they think on other matters. The directly opposite points of view so strongly held by speakers at the Council showed that it was quite impossible to gauge members' thoughts on this matter. Whatever the N.U. does, it owes it to itself and the world in general to be entirely sincere. And I maintain that the course taken was the only possible one to take with sincerity. Personally, I hold very strong views on these matters.

Dorothy B. Pemberton.

Madam,—In your leader on "Munitions of War" you say "Even if the National Union were working for peace which it is not, it might still pursue its course with a clear conscience, since it makes no suggestion to women to undertake any special work."

Has not a very pregnant and far-reaching sentence at the end of the Board of Trade Appeal escaped your notice? It reads "Any woman who by working (no special work is suggested) helps to release a man or equip a man for fighting does national war service."

The National Union has, I understand, officially given its support to this appeal. By doing so it has thrown its weight on to the side of war service and all it involves, even to the length of helping to bring pressure on men to enlist and so stimulating recruiting. On the evidence of your own statement it is doing "no Peace work." How then can it claim to be neutral in its attitude, and after the decisions of the Council meeting I fail to see how it can, as you claim, "pursue its course with a clear conscience." There is I believe every reason for the criticism of Mrs. Ashby and Miss Gunter, and also the attitude of the Darlington Society. The sooner we can have a clear vote on the two issues the better. We tried to avoid this in February by votes on the "previous question," but until we have the courage of our opinions and one or the other side is proved to be in the minority—there can be no Union within the Union.

N. O'Shea.

[*Our correspondent's censure would apply equally to the work of our Hospital Units, which are daily fitting the wounded to return to the front.*—Ed., "C.C."]

Madam,—Would Miss Isabel Ashby explain what she exactly means by the words "abandoning the principle of selfishness for the principle of love," in her letter published in The Common Cause on April 9th?

It may not be for us to judge a nation fighting against civilisation, with hands dipped in the blood of Europe, branded with the brand of Cain: there is a higher Judge to whom it must answer, but those who have studied history know that for two centuries Prussia has been a power of military aggression, and that she has followed up her military conquests of 1860, 1866, 1870, by preparing with gigantic preparations for another war of conquest. No one who has studied Germany with understanding can now fail to see the meaning of the fleet built with feverish haste, the exceeding great and ever growing armaments supplied by crushing taxes, and the railways built for strategic purposes. What does Miss Ashby want? Does she propose we should make peace without our Allies? Does she wish the Germans to remain in Belgium? Does she wish the north of France to become a German Province? Will she welcome the Germans as rulers in England? Or why does she urge Suffragists to make no war munitions for their husbands, their lovers, and their sons, who are pouring out their blood in the trenches? Does she wish our men to die defenceless? Is it wrong to help one's country when it is fighting for its life?

How can a nation that refuses arbitration and declares a war of conquest be dealt with but by war?

Harriet Powell.

AFTER THE WAR.

Madam,—It may interest you to learn that I have not hitherto been a supporter of the Women's Suffrage Movement, but I purchased yesterday your Common Cause, and after reading the articles referring to the noble work the women are doing in connection with the present war, and the assistance they are rendering the men in the field, and the marvellous powers of organisation that women have exhibited since the war began, how can I as an intelligent man, recognising women's worth, refuse to concede to her—an intelligent being quite as competent to express an opinion on Imperial matters as a man—the right of expressing that opinion at the ballot box? Indeed, I cannot; and I know many other men—quiet voters—that are being won over to Woman Suffrage by the policy of helpfulness to our country and Government that the women have adopted since the war.

After the war is settled, England will not again be as it was. Vast changes will happen, and we shall require all the best brains and intellects both of men and women to reconstruct much of our present social system and institutions, the most pressing of which will be a reform of our present unjust divorce and marriage laws.

W. C. Wigg.

THE BABY SAVING CRUSADE.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Madam,—Seven years ago, when I was reading for my M.D. degree in State Medicine, the Notification of Births Act was passed as an adoptive Act, by which the birth of a child should be notified within thirty-six hours of its occurrence to the Local Medical Officer of Health. There is a popular saying that we all change every seven years. Is it not an opportune moment to press on Parliament as emergency legislation the compulsory enactment of this important measure, instead of leaving many local authorities to be satisfied with the ordinary Registration of Births six weeks after the event?

We must remember that out of 800,000 babies born each year we lose 114,000 in the first year of life. Indeed,

One-fifth	of the total infant mortality occurs in the first	week,
One-third	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	month,
One-half	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	3 months.

Further, "a high infant death-rate in a given community implies in general a high death-rate in the next four years of life." (Dr. Newsholme, Chief Medical Officer, Local Government Board.) The present time is a period of awakening to national needs and national welfare, and with the flower of our youth perishing, and worse than perishing, on the battle-fields, we at home must save every savable child.

It has long been an ideal of mine that every child throughout the land should have a fairy godmother or godfather, and the establishment of the School and After Care Committees was a step in this direction, but we must go farther back than the child of school age—according to such authorities as Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education, and Dr. Newsholme, Chief Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, in their reports and in their circulars urging upon local authorities and philanthropists the establishment of Infant and Mother Welfare Centres, Nurseries, and Clinics.

I feel very strongly that the first step in any Baby Saving Crusade just now is the immediate placing of the Notification of Births Act on the Statute Book as a compulsory measure throughout the United Kingdom. Seven years have gone by, and any theoretical objection to an Act that has brought nothing but good to Infant Welfare must surely go by the board. With the birth of every child known to the local authorities within thirty-six hours, the vast organisation of Municipal Health Visiting, Infant Welfare Centres, Dining-rooms for Nursing Mothers, Voluntary Health Societies, &c., can set to work at once to help the little newcomer at least over the first month of life, and so the most vulnerable period of its existence will be safely past.

The Association of Infant Consultations and Schools for Mothers (4, Tavistock Square) tells us that 59 out of the 96 great towns (population 50,000 or more) have Welfare Centres, but of the 145 smaller towns (population under 50,000) only 32 have them. These are being extended rapidly, and the future is very hopeful. A few weeks ago, a woman speaker at a Church Conference pleaded for a kindlier treatment of girls who, owing to the peculiar conditions prevailing in our military camps, were about to become mothers. Wherever troops have been stationed, the social workers reported an expected crop of fatherless babies (a woman patrol at a south coast watering-place tells me to-day of 400), and when we remember that the highest infant mortality occurs amongst illegitimate babies, we may expect a veritable Slaughter of the Innocents, unless we bestir ourselves on behalf of those little ones about to enter a world that will give them but cold welcome.

It would be magnificent if in this year of woe we could point to a considerably lowered infantile death-rate (not to mention the infantile damage rate that goes hand in hand). But we must get to work quickly, and assuredly the first thing to do is to petition the Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, Esq., President of the Local Government Board, Whitehall, by letter, urging him to secure the enforcement throughout the land of the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

May I entreat all who love their homeland and the little children born to it, to do this without delay, and, further, to approach their Member of Parliament at once?—Yours very truly,

Barbara Tchaykovsky, M.D.

WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE.

Madam,—In the Northern Counties of England and the South of Scotland, a large proportion of farm work has always been done by women, and their services have been most valuable, as in certain branches they are more expert than men. In former days, the *bondager* system prevailed: each farm labourer undertook to supply a woman's labour on the farm in addition to his own: if he had no daughter of the right

age, he had to lodge a woman worker in his cottage, who would give her services at the stated wage, although the term bondager had no relation to slavery, and only referred to the fact that a woman's services for field work, were "in the bond." The name is now disliked, and the system has died out. The women prefer to be called women workers, and they make their own terms with the farmer.

Now they work in barn or field, not more than nine hours daily; in winter from daylight to 4 p.m.: in summer from 6 or 7, or 8 a.m., with three or four intervals for food or rest, according to the hour of commencing. At present they are paid 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day, except in harvest, when they are guaranteed 30 days at 2s. 6d. to 3s. according to the district.

Some clever workers contract to do work such as hoeing turnips, or cutting thistles, by the acre; and somewhat increase their earnings. Some farmers are able to provide a rent-free cottage, to women who will undertake milking. Their coals are carted for them, and they can often grow potatoes and vegetables for themselves.

The fine physique and comely faces of the women workers on the North Country farms; their clean tidy dress, and excellent clothing are all testimonies to the wholesomeness of their occupation. Unfortunately the supply of women farm workers has been diminishing for some years—and farmers would engage many more if they could get them. It is strange that more do not take up farm work.

M. M. B.

WAR SERVICE FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. E. L. Rogers writes:—

"The conferences being held by organised bodies of women to consider the problem of the present demand for female labour are of the utmost importance. The moment is pregnant with change, and while the opportunities for women to improve their economic status are many, the greatest vigilance and care must be exercised to avoid the callous exploitation of their labour. . . . The duty of the enlightened womanhood of England is to use all their organised strength to prevent the exploitation of female labour that is now in progress. Our real work lies rather in initiating and organising schemes—more especially in the staple industries—which offer some permanent future for advancement in the economic life of women.

"The various branches of agriculture offer such a field for development. Here we have no stop-gap emergency callings, but vital industries, capable of indefinite expansion and achievement, and if conducted on co-operative lines would open up for women a field of labour in which the labourer would be accounted worthy of his hire. We have the money, the influence, the organisation, and the brains. What has been achieved in agriculture on the Continent, in Denmark, and in Ireland, can be achieved by women in England, if they put their minds to the task. Agriculture, of course, by no means exhausts the scope of our action, but because of its magnificent success it offers the best example.

"Let us rid our minds, once and for ever, of those specious catchwords, the 'struggle for existence,' 'the survival of the fittest,' and other shibboleths by which illiterate readers of Darwin have sought to justify the artificial inequalities of our economic and social systems under the name of national selection. 'Competition is everywhere the law of death; co-operation the law of life.' If we are to avoid the monstrous evils of a competition that tolerates every iniquity provided it result in monetary profit, we must re-organise industry on co-operative lines. And let us not hug the delusion that we can perpetuate the present system and avoid its evils, or that we are less liable to error than men. The task is not easy; so much greater the need for clear thinking and definite aims. We enter industry either on the old lines, or, by our own initiative, we lay the foundations of the new order that is to be."

TYRANNY OF FASHION.

Madam,—How one wishes that those persons who have lately written to the newspapers defending changes in fashion as being "good for trade" could be made to read and ponder over the lucid and witty exposure of that ancient fallacy contained in your editorial of April 1st, on "Women and Fashion." But in other parts of an ably and subtly expressed article I find a tendency to palter with that enemy of womankind, the Fashion-dictator. It is not a case for compromise, but for hard fighting.

Again, I think the difficulty of obtaining such clothes as we like is over-estimated. "Most women, and nearly all busy women, buy their clothes ready-made." But what of the numbers who are under—leaving out those who are over—"stock size?" Being under it myself, I know the difficulty in practice of having an over-sized garment reduced, notwithstanding protestations of saleswomen to the contrary.

Then what of the considerable number of private dressmakers who work "on their own," and what of the visiting dressmakers? They would surely not keep on their business if they did not make a living. It looks as if a considerable number of people preferred to have their gowns made expressly for them. My experience of dressmakers is a fairly long one, and I find they are decidedly more anxious to oblige their customers than is implied in the article.

I admit that the smart West End houses, and the big shops, except those that take the "artistic" line, cannot be persuaded to work outside the conventions of fashion, unless one agrees to pay a very high price. At present, some of the outlines depicted in their advertisements are terrible enough in themselves to warn one off! But there exist plenty of competent dressmakers and tailors who when they see that a customer has a way of her own, and means to have it, will do their best to please her, and at the present time will be grateful for her custom.

Early Victorian.

TYPEWRITING.

Will all members please remember to send any MSS., letters, &c., they wish typewritten or duplicated to the advertisers in The Common Cause. These offices have been good supporters of the paper for a long time, and members will be helping us by giving them orders.

For Smartness & Comfort—WEAR

BENDUBLE
BOOTS & SHOES

Guaranteed all British Manufacture

"Benduble" Walking Boots and Shoes combine the same commendable and highly appreciated qualities of comfort, flexibility, smartness, daintiness, and economy, which characterise the "Benduble" Ward Shoes now so popular among the Nursing Profession. For real foot-comfort in walking and real reliability and economy in wearing, there is no boot or shoe equal to the "Benduble." They are British-made throughout from highest grade leather on the hand-sewn principle, and their sterling merits have gained for them a reputation which is world-wide.

MAXIMUM COMFORT AT MINIMUM COST.

In all sizes and half-sizes in two fittings, with narrow, medium, and hygienic-shaped toes.

CALL AT OUR SHOWROOM

and see the wonderful value offered. If unable to call, write to-day for New Free Book, which gives full particulars of this ideal footwear and other "Benduble" Specialities. Perfect fit by post guaranteed.

Price 13/6 Postage 4d.

THE "BENDUBLE" SHOE CO.,
(Dept. R.),
COMMERCE HOUSE, 72, OXFORD ST., W.
(First Floor.) Hours 9.30 to 6.
(Saturdays 9.30 to 1.)

Design 22 B 1. Superior Glacé Kid Lace. Patent Cap or Self Cap.

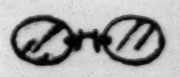
SEND NOW FOR FREE BENDUBLE BOOK

JOHN BROWNING

(Incorporating R. S. NEUMANN.)

Medals, 1862.

SIGHT-TESTING AND MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.



Browning's Rimless Clip.

ESTABLISHED 1765.

Since 1765 the name of JOHN BROWNING has been associated with all that is most distinguished in the science and practice of Optics.

BROWNING'S method of Sight-Testing is based on many years' Optical practice and an accumulated experience extending over a CENTURY and A-HALF.

The Improved Method of Fitting adopted in BROWNING'S RIMLESS CLIP ensures the greatest amount of comfort in wear and the least possibility of breakage occurring.

Write or call for following Booklets (free):—

1. HINTS ON EYESIGHT.
2. MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, SPECTROSCOPES, &c., &c.
3. OPERA & FIELD GLASSES

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
SATS.: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Rimless Spectacles.

ADDRESS—
72, NEW OXFORD ST., W.C.
Between Tottenham Court Rd. & Bloomsbury St.
AND
146, STRAND, W.C.
Opposite Gaiety Theatre.
LONDON.

Lorgnettes.

THE WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL PARTY.
NON-PARTY. President: THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.
7, EVELYN HOUSE, 62, OXFORD STREET, W.
For all particulars of Special Meetings apply Secretary. *Tel.: Museum* **162.**

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, *3, York Street, St. James's Sq., S.W.*
for MEN and WOMEN.
During the War, subscription reduced to **One Guinea** and no entrance fee.
MEETINGS:—Friday, 16th, at 3.30 p.m., "Catholic Women's Suffrage Society." Speaker: Miss CHRISTITCH, B.A.; and 8 p.m., W.S.N.A. Corps, SMOKING CONCERT. Admission 1/-.
Sunday, 18th, 3.30 p.m., W.F.L. Speaker: Rev. HATTY BAKER.
The Tariff at this Club instead of rising with the War, is being lowered. Note the present 1/- lunch—Soup, Joint, two Vegetables, Bread, Sweet or Cheese. Test it as the **BEST SHILLING LUNCH IN LONDON.**

THE BETTERMENT BOOK ROOM.
40b, ROSSLYN HILL, N.W. *Telephone: Hampstead 2811.*
To Country Readers — UNIQUE GREETING CARDS
for all occasions from three-halfpence each.
Returnable packets sent on approval on receipt of P.O.O. to cover value.
All N.U.W.S.S. Publications. Foreign Books obtained to order.
Agent for the new HOUSEHOLDER'S COMPREHENSIVE POLICY and all other forms of separate insurance at Lloyds.
Prospectus for any individual proposal on application.

LEADLESS GLAZE
China and Earthenware of every description suitable for Clubs, Institutions, Schools, Nurseries, Country Cottages, etc., can be obtained from—
THE LEADLESS GLAZE CHINA CO.,
16, Belgrave Road, Victoria, London, S.W.
Telephone: Vic. 6215. THE ONLY ADDRESS.
SEND FOR NEW COLORED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WHICH WILL SHORTLY BE READY.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
Rev. Dr. ORCHARD. **Miss MAUDE ROYDEN.**
Mrs. SWANWICK, M.A. **Mrs. STRICKLAND** *(Chair).*
Will speak on
WOMEN AND PEACE.
CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER,
Thursday, April 22nd, 8 p.m.
Apply 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Tickets 2/6, 1/-, 6d. - - Admission Free.

Typewriting and Shorthand.
(Miss Mildred Ransom.)
Educated Women trained as Private Secretaries. Careful attention given to each pupil.
Second-hand Typewriters bought and sold.
Meetings reported; MSS. accurately copied. First-class work.
195-197, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON, W.
Telephone - - 6302 Paddington.

SPECIAL and URGENT NEED.
The Church Army
IS OPENING A
MATERNITY HOME
TO COPE WITH THIS.
WANTED—20 Donors of £25 each to Name Beds or Cots.
Full details on application to Secretary, Church Army Headquarters, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W. Cheques crossed "Barclays', a/c Church Army," payable to Prebendary Carlile, Hon. Chief Secretary.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. Price 1d. Tel. Address: "Homosum, London."
Telephone: Victoria 7544. Press Tels.: Office Address.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
British Isles, 6s. 6d. Abroad, 8s. 8d. per annum.

All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager,* The Common Cause, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

The Nation and Alcohol.

It is still uncertain what action the Government will take with regard to the sale of alcohol in this country; but, whatever is done, we trust that no distinction will be made between class and class, or between sex and sex. It is a fact, and one that cannot be overlooked, that nothing so spoils and embitters sacrifice as the sense that it is extorted from one section of the community only; nothing more inspires and strengthens than the knowledge that all are ready to share, and actually sharing, whatever burden is to be borne. We regret that already the question of restrictive measures should have been pressed on the ground that "a minority of the working classes" are not rising to the level demanded by the present crisis. Mr. Lloyd George was careful to say it was only a minority, and that the great majority were doing all that patriotism could demand. But it was a grave error to suggest, even with these large reservations, that it is only working-class intemperance that needs to be reproved and checked, when what is really the fact is that intemperance on the part of a certain section of workers happens, at this crisis, to be peculiarly, and even dangerously, *inconvenient*. It is extraordinary how easily we fall into the assumption that, if those of whom we have urgent need fail us, their guilt is as much greater than that of others, as our need of them is greater. If it had not been that armament-makers have been overdriven to the point of exhaustion, and—in some cases—to drink, so as appreciably to diminish their output of work, Mr. Lloyd George would never have given to Mr. Keir Hardie the opportunity for saying that he had accused British working-men of being a set of "miserable wasters."

The fact is that intemperance is confined to no one class; and if the disastrous effect of it is, at the moment, seen more clearly in one than in another, this is no excuse for suggesting that their guilt is greater, or that a sacrifice should be demanded from them that is not asked from others. All those who poison themselves by alcoholism are equally guilty to the race, and all should be asked to deny themselves if it is agreed that the denial is necessary.

It is, of course, notoriously difficult to decide how and in what measure the sacrifice should be made. Temperance reformers themselves are deeply divided between those who want to "reform" and those who want to prohibit. The reformed public-house has many advocates, and some of its advocates would go as far as the removal of all taxes on any form of alcohol, on the ground that taxation has led to the adulteration of liquor (and bad beer is much more poisonous than good); and to the creation of licensed houses, with all their attendant evils. Taxation has created huge vested interests, "tied houses," and the ambiguous moral position of a State which, on the one hand, cries out for temperance and even total abstinence, while on the other, it draws immense revenues from the consumption of alcohol, and pays for the war by the drink of which it now endeavours to restrict the sale!

The restriction of hours of sale seems to be the reform towards which the Government is making, or drifting. It appears to be regarded as the most "practical," probably because it is the most without any reasoned principle behind it. It is hard to see how any such restriction can be made without seeming to be aimed at a class. We have already seen how it has been attempted to be used against a sex. On the other hand, where some restriction has already been enforced, the results are reported to be good, and serious crimes of violence

to have diminished. If these reports can be substantiated, no doubt the restrictions will be made more general. A report has been in circulation that they will only be enforced in certain areas, those mainly in which the manufacture of war-munitions on a large scale is carried on. We trust there is no foundation for such a rumor. It is bad enough that we should have waited so long for temperance reform, and be goaded into it at last only by the extremity of our national danger from without, when we have long been learning—so indifferently!—of the danger within. Do not let us now, when the nation is ready for great deeds, commit so brutal a stupidity as to suppose that alcoholism is only a danger if and when it limits the output of that whereby human lives must be destroyed. The real enemy is the alcoholism which itself destroys human life. We do not know much yet of heredity and its laws. We are very tentative, and rightly so, of what it may or may not mean to us. But that alcoholism is the enemy, even of the unborn, can no longer be doubted. To take one instance alone—the daughter of alcoholic parents is very generally unable to suckle her own children. They start life, therefore, handicapped in the struggle, and those who are the children of the very poor doubly so, from the dangers of dirt and infection which attend the feeding of a baby which cannot be nourished in the natural way. Other and more terrible ills are believed to threaten the offspring of alcoholic parents, but this one at least is practically established. Nor is good environment likely to make up for an evil inheritance. Alcohol is the destroyer of homes.

Let us, then, remember that though the question of the output of armaments is the immediate cause of our sudden and pressing interest in temperance reform, the evil is one which threatens the life of the race itself and its unborn children. Prohibition of all, or at least of the most deleterious forms of alcohol, seems the only reform which at once strikes at the root of the evil, and affects all classes alike. It has seemed to many of us a remedy too simple to be effective—too good to be true. But in the light of what has been done in Russia and in France, nothing seems impossible. We have no one national drink, corresponding to the vodka of Russia or the absinthe of France, and the question is, therefore, not so perfectly simple. But if spirits were prohibited, we should have a practically commensurate reform. Might we not hope for something of the same wonderful results? The revenues of the Government would necessarily suffer, as those of Russia have suffered, in the first instance. But with increased efficiency and healthier children, how would the true wealth of the nation increase! It might even be hoped that we should be found willing to continue the experiment after the war, not to destroy life but to save it.

The King has set the example. Let us follow.

Sore Places in Europe.

V.—Finland.

Problems of War and Peace are discussed in THE COMMON CAUSE *in a series of articles by well-known writers. Contributors are left free to express their own opinions, which must not be assumed to represent the official views of the N.U.W.S.S.*

The case of Finland is a curious one, and can only be understood by reference to the not very well realised facts of Finnish history. Her geographical position, as part of the Eurasian Plain, destined Finland eventually to become part of the Russian Empire, but also decreed that, as an extruding portion of that plain, she should first be dominated by the neighbouring kingdom of Sweden, which was great and powerful at a time when Russia was still at the mercy of her Tartar conquerors. Accordingly, when Russia, having expanded (like the ripples from a stone cast into a pond) from her centre at Moscow to the European boundaries of the Great Plain, finally reached the Gulf of Finland, she found its north coast under the control of a people with a civilisation and outlook entirely different to her own. Seven-eighths of the Finlanders were, it is true, of the same Finnish-Ugrian stock as many tribes in the Russian Empire, but thanks to the Swedish conquest in the twelfth and following centuries, they had become Scandinavianised. They had behind them centuries of Western Christianity, Roman Catholic, and later Lutheran, and centuries of political freedom. They were, in fact, and had long been, free citizens of the Kingdom of Sweden, though it is true that they suffered serious disabilities as regards the use of their language for official and educational purposes. The remaining fraction of the inhabitants, situated chiefly along the coasts, spoke Swedish as their mother-tongue, and it was from these that the ruling class was drawn.

As soon as the Russian capital was transferred to the mouth of the Neva, its security was threatened by the proximity of Swedish territory—*i.e.*, Finland. Hence followed the eighteenth century wars between Sweden and Russia, in the course of which Russia annexed portions of East Finland. In the war of 1808-1809 Russia secured the entire country. But the Tsar, Alexander I., owing partly to his liberalism and partly to a desire to shorten what looked like being a protracted war, offered separate terms to the Finlanders, who had been left to shift for themselves by the defeated Swedish Generals. While the war was still in progress, he offered, if they would lay down arms, to guarantee the continuance of the constitution they enjoyed under Sweden. In other words, he was prepared to become what the Swedish King had been, the constitutional monarch of Finland. The Finlanders, realising that, however bravely they fought, the war could only end in one way, joyfully accepted these generous terms. Under circumstances of great solemnity, Alexander I. assumed the crown of Finland and promised for himself and his successors that they would observe the country's laws and institutions. The foreign policy of the Grand Duchy and the control of the troops stationed there passed from the Swedish to the Russian crown, while its internal affairs were determined by the Four Estates (or Diet) in conjunction with the Emperor-Grand-Duke, neither being permitted to make or repeal laws without the consent of the other.

For the next ninety years Russia did an extraordinarily good part by Finland, and the country flourished as never before. The Tsars had their reward in the enthusiastic loyalty of a devoted people. They well deserved it, for it was not thanks to the bureaucratic machine that Finland's constitution was preserved. Time after time the Tsars intervened when Ministers wished to override the special liberties of Finland, and to apply to her the system which prevailed in other parts of the Empire. Indeed, Alexander I. and Alexander II. rather emphasised Finland's exceptional position, as they had the idea of extending representative institutions to other parts of Russia, and regarded Finland's constitution as a kind of working model of the larger conception they entertained. This has proved not an unmitigated blessing for Finland. For, on the one hand, it provoked a reaction in Russia, where statesmen thought the centrifugal tendency was being carried too far, and common folk began to envy Finland her privileges; and, on the other, it induced a rather too confident attitude among the Finlanders to the major partner. The irritation of the bureaucracy and the machinations of the extreme Slavophils came to a head in 1899, in the February Manifesto, which destroyed the constitution at a blow. It was a lamentable way of solving the problem. Had an appeal been made to the staunch loyalty of the Finlanders, Russia could undoubtedly have got anything in reason in the way of constitutional changes. But the object of those who initiated this policy was not to bring about constitutional changes, but to do away with the constitution altogether. The methods employed were as ruthless as the purpose of the destroyers.

The last fifteen years of Finnish history, show—with a brief interval which coincided with the triumph of the revolution in Russia, and during which Finland introduced Woman's Suffrage—a continuous struggle on the part of the Finlanders to evade the death-sentence implicit in the February Manifesto, a struggle carried on with desperate tenacity under the banner of passive resistance. Faults have been committed on either side, and those who love both Russia and Finland can only hope that when the subject of Finland comes up at the end of the war, a kindlier spirit will prevail. The Finlanders claim that their constitution should be respected, but at the same time admit that some modification of their existing relations to Russia may be necessary. But any such modification ought, they say, to be carried out in accordance with constitutional procedure. In this contention they have the support of Liberal Russia. The Russian critics of Finland claim that her people are pig-headed and refuse to realise that they are citizens not merely of Finland, but of a vast Empire. There is an element of truth in this criticism. When, however, they try to minimise and explain away the concessions of the Emperors Alexander, the Russians are on weaker ground.

The hopeful element in the situation lies in the new forces at work in Russia and in the acceptance of the federal principle in the proclamation to the Poles. The Russian Empire has grown too vast for its administration to be carried on much longer without some further delegation of authority from the central power to local powers, and it is presumably with the peoples on her western borders that the process of decentralisation will begin. It is a difficult, even a dangerous problem, but one which cannot be avoided without laying up greater difficulty and danger for the future. Many of the worst reefs may be avoided if Russian statesmen are content to profit by the experience of their predecessors in regard to Finland.

Meanwhile, unless and until Russia recognises the constitu-

tional principle in her dealings with Finland, the country is likely to remain a sore spot. In view of the new policy towards Poland, however, one is justified in hoping that Russia will discontinue her repressive measures and either adopt a new policy towards the Grand Duchy, or else return to her earlier one. For the fates of the two countries are interdependent, as, in the long run, it is hardly possible for Russia to be liberal in Poland without being liberal in Finland also. And it is to be hoped that the Finlanders will aid the work of reconciliation by exhibiting a greater alacrity than hitherto, in studying the Russian character, mentality, and history, and that, showing more foresight than in the past, they will definitely commence to realise their position as members of the Great Russian Commonwealth, which will sooner or later emerge from the present transition period.

A. R. Reade.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

French Unit.

The work at the Abbaye de Royaumont has been steadily increasing, and a large new ward has been opened (the fifth) and named after Queen Mary.

Before long there is every prospect of the new French Unit being installed at Troyes in the Propriété Vagbeaux, a factory in the town which can without great difficulty be converted into a comfortable hospital. Dr. Louise McIlroy, of Glasgow, has consented to be Chief Medical Officer of this new Unit, and it is hoped that Dr. Laura Sandeman, of Aberdeen, will serve as Senior Physician. A large and excellent staff has been chosen, including Dr. Butler, of Lemberg, as Bacteriologist.

Serbian Unit.

We have alas! to mourn another devoted worker, who has fallen at her post, a victim to the terrible epidemic of typhus which is ravaging the country of Serbia.

In addition to Sister Jordan and Miss Neill Fraser, who passed away last month, Sister Augusta Minshull has died nobly in the service of others. Sister Augusta Minshull held a certificate for three years' training, and had special experience in nursing enteric at the Fever Hospital in Dublin where she was Assistant Lady Superintendent, and at the Port of London Hospital for Infectious Diseases. She had also worked in the General Hospital at Chester, and was Matron at the Blencathra (Cumberland) Sanatorium. From August 19th to October 17th she was in Brussels with a Contingent of Nurses of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

She set out for Serbia on February 8th, full of life and vigour, as one of a contingent of ten specially trained fever nurses, to supplement the efforts of the complete Unit of thirty persons sent out in December by the Scottish Women's Hospital. Very great sympathy will be felt for her friends and relatives, whose consolation will be that she laid down her life in the cause of our suffering Allies.

Preparations are proceeding apace for the dispatch of the second complete Serbian Unit, which will start with Dr. Alice Hutchison on April 19th. This Unit is to be housed in tents. With it is going an extremely full equipment, with large quantities of disinfectants and also a bacteriological laboratory.

Equipment for the Use of Dr. McPhail at Kraguievatz.

Gifts in kind as follows will be gratefully received by Dr. Elsie Inglis at 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or at 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W. They should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the donors.

Clothing, &c., Required for the Hospitals.

Bed jackets, dressing gowns, bedroom slippers, pyjamas (flannel and cotton), day shirts (flannel and cotton), blankets (old and new), draw sheets, feather pillows, sheets, towels of all sorts, pillow cases, helpless case shirts, pants, vests, hot-water bottles (rubber), hot-water bottle covers.

A Testimonial to the Serbian Unit.

Mr. Seton-Watson writes of the Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia:—

"I can testify as an eye-witness to the magnificent and efficient work which it is doing at Kraguievatz, in helping our sorely-tried little ally, and also to the high appreciation and gratitude of the Serbian authorities, both military and civil."

HONOUR FOR ENGLISHWOMAN.

King Albert has conferred upon Miss Mary White, of the Women's Nursing Yeomanry, the Order of Leopold for tending the wounded in the front line of trenches under heavy fire.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss Evelyn Atkinson
Miss Emily M. Leaf (Press).

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary:
Miss Crookenden.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

Treasurer's Notes.

In the Notes last week reference was made to the amount received for special purposes between October 31st and March 1st being £1,715. This sum represents contributions of £1,057 to the Scottish Women's Hospital, £346 to the Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund, £105 to the N.U. Federations and Societies, £88 to Workrooms, £35 to Clubs and Hospitals, £34 to Belgian Relief at Home and Abroad, £27 to Maternity Centres, £13 to Women Patrols, £7 for providing Chloroform.

This list gives some idea of how very widely spread the activities of the N.U. are; and of the valuable work the organisation has, through the generosity of its supporters, been empowered to perform since the outbreak of war. It is to be hoped that during the coming months there will be no falling off in this financial support, which is so essential to the adequate carrying out of the above-mentioned schemes.

Without entering into the details of the work done by the special funds, which has been recorded elsewhere, it should be mentioned that in the case of the Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund, the offices, staff, stationery, and postage have been provided by the N.U., and that the whole of the money subscribed has, therefore, been available to pay the salaries of the professional women. In the case of the Press Emergency Fund, which is controlled by an independent Committee, an office has also been lent rent free, and no charge made for heating and lighting. The Free Employment Bureau (Registered) enjoyed the same privileges and received additional clerical help which was paid for out of the general funds of the N.U.

Those, therefore, who in any way wish to help the work of the N.U. can either send us a donation earmarked for any of the above-mentioned objects which especially interest them, or they can send a contribution for general purposes to the Active Service Fund at Headquarters, whereby they will be giving direct help to every one of our activities.

Press Department.

It is satisfactory to note the attention given by the press to the request initiated by the National Union to the Board of Trade for a conference of representatives of women's organisations and of the Government. *The Times* and *The Daily Telegraph* reported interviews at the National Union offices, showing the valuable work which is being done at Headquarters in making recommendations for the safeguarding of women's work, whilst encouraging their registration by the distribution of the forms amongst the Societies in the Union. One of the points dealt with in the interview in *The Times* was the qualification and ability of University women to replace men in the higher branches of the Civil Service, from which women are still excluded.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Secretaries are asked to send in to The Common Cause notices of any meetings arranged by Societies of the N.U. The notice should, if possible, reach the office on Monday morning.

Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	4,658	17	7
Miss D. Browne (2nd Don.)	2	0	0
Mrs. F. Cunliffe (3rd Don.)	0	5	0
A Friend B (6th Don.) ...	2	0	0
Staff and Pupils, Gloucestershire School of Domestic Science (Belgian Relief, 11th weekly)	1	0	0
Miss Alice T. Glyde (Women's Emergency Corps) ...	1	0	0
Mrs. H. Bryson	0	2	6
Mrs. McCleverty (2nd Don.)	0	5	0
Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund:—			
Friends B (6th Don.) ...	2	0	0
Miss B. A. Clough	2	2	0
Miss E. M. Keen	1	1	0
Professor Arthur Schuster	5	5	0
Burnham W.S.S. (Half proceeds of Jumble Sale) ...	6	0	0
Received for the Scottish Women's Hospital	41	0	0
	£4,722	18	1

Annual Meeting Appeal for the Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	1,008	7	0
Miss Caroline Cadbury ...	4	0	0
Miss S. R. Courtauld ...	10	0	0
Mrs. S. M. Robinson (Rangoon)	8	0	0
Mrs. Arthur Cave	1	0	0
Mr. E. K. Smith	2	0	0
	£1,033	7	0

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1914	763	5	6
Received from April 3rd to April 10th, 1915 :—			
Subscriptions.			
Miss E. Neville	0	10	6
Mrs. Aubrey Dowson ...	1	0	0
Miss P. G. Fawcett (7th Instalment)	5	0	0
Mrs. H. Bryson	0	2	6
Affiliation Fees.			
Torquay W.S.S.	0	5	0
Ryde W.S.S.	0	12	6
Colwyn Bay W.S.S.	1	18	9
Wadebridge W.S.S.	0	19	6
Glasgow W.S.S.	17	10	0
Lincoln W.S.S.	2	2	6
Purley W.S.S.	1	18	9
Gateshead W.S.S.	1	17	9
Ottery St. Mary W.S.S. ...	0	8	0
Oxford Women Students' W.S.S. (additional)	0	2	0
	£797	13	3

"COMMON CAUSE" STREET SELLING.

If you cannot sell "The Common Cause" yourself please send us some money so that we may employ out of work women to sell the paper. Donations should be sent to the Manager, "The Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

A list of important London pitches is kept at the Shop, 50, Parliament Street, and at the "C.C." office, and we want volunteers.

Sellers are needed to sell outside the following meetings :—

Thursday, April 22nd.—Free Church League for Women's Suffrage. Caxton Hall, Westminster (7-8 p.m.).

Friday, April 23rd.—Castle Assembly Rooms, Richmond. Public meeting on "Women Police" (7-8 p.m.).

Please let us know if you can help.

MARBLE ARCH DEPÔT.—Copies can be obtained for Hyde Park sellers on Sunday afternoons from 44, Great Cumberland Place, W.

KENSINGTON DEPÔT.—Miss Bryan, 7, Stratford Road, Kensington. Sellers in this neighbourhood may apply to her house for copies of the paper.

UNION JACK CLUB FOR GIRLS.

In response to an appeal in THE COMMON CAUSE for cups and saucers to enable a buffet to be started at the Union Jack Club for Girls, Miss Stoehr has sent a sum of money for the purchase of necessary crockery, and one or two other little subscriptions have been received. Presents of biscuits, cocoa, tea, &c., will be welcome, or money with which to purchase them, and also games, old music, tables, and chairs.

It is also intended to start classes for blouse-making; and scissors, cottons, needles, pins, and odd lengths of material suitable for blouses are needed. Will any member supply these? And can anyone lend a sewing machine? All contributions will be gladly received by Miss B. Bird, at the Union Jack Club for Girls, 23, New Cut, Waterloo.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list of April 3rd, 1915 :—			
Further donations received to April 10th, 1915 :—			
Brought forward	17,275	7	4½
Boys and Masters, Glasgow Academy, per E. Temple, Esq., Rector (further donation, Serbia)	2	16	6
Bridge of Weir W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss M. Dalziel : — Mrs. Buchanan (£3 10s.), Mrs. Barr (£1 1s.), Mrs. Porteous (£1 1s.), Mrs. Stothert (5s.), Mrs. Woodburn (10s.), Miss Elder (2s. 6d.), Mr. Dalziel (5s.), Mrs. Philips (2s. 6d.) ...	6	19	6
Lenzie W.S.S., per Mrs. Hope (to name "Lenzie" Bed) ...	93	3	6
Mrs. Marr (towards "Lenzie" Bed), per Mrs. Hope		10	0
Miss M. R. Reece		2	6
Kilmacolm W.S.S. : — Mrs. Strathie (2nd donation), per Mrs. Wood (Barelaven) ...	2	0	0
Glasgow W.S.S., per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas. :— Mrs. White (Proceeds of Entertainment) (£18), "D. S." (Serbia) (£5), Employees of Messrs. Hepburn & Smith (Serbia) (£1 1s.), Mrs. McCance (£1), Teaching Staff, Queen's Park H.G. School (Serbia) (£8 13s. 3d.), Pupils of Queen's Park H.G. School (£3 8s. 3d.) (Serbia), Mrs. Stables (Serbia) (£5), Miss Watson (Serbia) £1 1s.), Mrs. Paterson (10s.)—further contributions; total to date, £863 4s. 2d.	43	13	6
Perth W.S.S., per Miss Alison, Hon. Treas. :—Misses Newlands (£5), Miss Stanshett (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Fergus Ferguson (£1 0s. 6d.), Mrs. Earl Smith (10s.), Mrs. and Miss Robertson (£2), Mr. and Mrs. J. Ritchie (£3) (Serbia)	11	13	0
Per Dr. McIlroy (through British Linen Bank, earmarked from "Serbian Flag Day")	18	4	0
Miss M. F. Rowat (Serbia) ...	6	0	0
Atholl Crescent Domestic Economy School (further contribution; total now £122 8s. 3d.)	1	0	0
Captain Grant	1	0	0
Domestic Staff of St. Mary's School, Melrose (further contribution, per Mrs. Hamilton)		10	0
Proceeds of Dr. Inglis's Lecture, per Mrs. Morrison	5	10	0
Per Active Service Fund, N.U.W.S.S. (11th contribution)	61	7	0
Miss J. Birkmyre (Serbia) ...	25	0	0
"Anonymous" (to name Bed "In Memoriam, G. S. and J. G. S.")	50	0	0
Mrs. McCall	2	0	0
Scottish Teachers' Fund for War Relief, per H. McCallum, Esq. (Additional, for Serbia)	200	0	0
Subscribed by Friends in Aberdeen, per Miss Soddy (further donation, Serbia) ...	120	0	0
Per Jas. Waddell, Esq., Abingdon (proceeds of School Concert)	4	13	9
Per Mrs. Salveson :—Miss Beatrice Towse (£1), Mrs. John Ross (10s.) (towards "Belgrave" Bed)	1	10	0
Largs W.S.S., per Miss Paton (to complete Bed)	1	1	0
Employees, Messrs. Peter Lawson & Son, Ltd.	9	0	0

DERRY & TOMS
KENSINGTON W.

Charming Spring MILLINERY

This Season's Models surpass in elegance, style, and value, any we have yet offered.

The unlimited variety, popular prices, and note of "exclusiveness" in each model, makes a visit to Derry & Toms' Millinery Showrooms essential.

We Specialise in Hats at
12/9, 18/11, 29/6

New Spring Tailor-Mades

During the last few weeks a remarkable change has taken place in the newest designs in Tailor-mades. The tight skirts of last season have disappeared and are replaced by very short and voluminous skirts, and the coats are also much shorter than they have been for some time, many reaching barely to the waist.

THOROUGHLY WELL-TAILORED SUIT (*as sketch*), in fine navy and black suitings. Short Coat, scalloped and bound silk braid, with the new fashionable wide well-cut skirt. Price **98/6**

Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street
(Cavendish Square) London W

	£	s.	d.
Miss Innes (Serbia)	1	0	0
"M. S. M." (Serbia)	2	0	0
Miss Thorburn (Serbia) ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Ramsay and Mrs. Smith (to be added to N. Morningside U. F. Church Collection)	1	5	0
Staff of W. M. College, per Miss Bain (Serbia)	5	10	0
Scottish Society of Women Teachers, per Miss Muirhead (to name Bed, Serbia)	25	0	0
Mrs. Hutchison	3	0	0
Rev. H. R. Collum and Friends (Serbian Hospitals)	3	16	0
"Anonymous"	1	0	0
Mrs. Ferris, per Miss Watkins (Serbia)	1	0	0
Miss Lockhart (Serbia) ...	5	0	0
Huntingdon W.S.S. (10s.), A Suffragist Friend (10s.), per Miss Tasker, Hon. Treas.	1	0	0
Miss Mackintosh (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Miss Howden, per Miss Mackintosh (£2 Abbaye, £2 Serbia)	4	0	0
B. M. McKenzie, Esq. (Serbia)	1	1	0
Mrs. Howard (Serbia)	10	0	0
Miss Sing, per Miss Watkins (Serbia)	2	2	0
Miss M. Bignold	10	10	0
Miss Walley (Serbia)	2	2	0
Miss Wallace (Serbia)	5	0	0
Collected by Members of Bath W.S.S., per Miss Lawson (Serbia)	25	0	0
Scottish Matrons' Association, per Miss Graham (to name Bed, Serbia)	25	0	0
Miss Patterson	5	0	0
From the Girls, Pendleton High School, per Miss Patterson	3	3	0
S. Alexander, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. H. Laurence		10	0
Mrs. Todrick	10	0	0
Miss Dalziel and Friends (Serbia)	5	2	6
Falkirk Parish Church Women's Un. Meeting, per Mrs. W. Reid (Serbia) ...	7	4	6
Mrs. Graham, Bruce, per Dundee W.S.S. ("Dundee" Bed)	25	0	0
Miss Stephen (for "Elizabeth Stephen" Bed—2nd donation)	25	0	0
"Anonymous," per Miss Henderson, Hon. Sec. Dundee W.S.S. ("Broughty Ferry" Bed)	25	0	0
Mrs. Miller, per Miss Henderson, Dundee W.S.S. ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Wilson (further con., Serbia)	1	0	0
Miss Fry (Serbia)	2	2	0
Jas. D. Robertson, Esq. (Serbia)	1	0	0
Per Miss J. Restallack, Exmouth W.S.S. (Serbia) ...		5	0
Surrey Suffragists, per Miss Atkinson, Hon. Sec. Camberley and District W.S.S. ("Surrey Suffrage" Bed—2nd instalment)	25	0	0
The Leven Ladies' Club, per Miss Watt, Treas.	3	10	0
Mrs. Orr		5	0
Staff of Glebe School, per R. Thexton, Esq. (Serbia) ...	1	16	0
Haddington W.S.S., per Miss Paterson (to name three Beds "Lamp of Lothian," and one "Haddington") ...	75	0	0
Miss Kirkwood		10	6
Mrs. Edgar	1	0	0
The Misses Edgar	1	0	0
Captain Towers (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
"Sybil" (a further contribution to the "Sybil" Bed) ...		4	0
H. S. Murray, Esq.	100	0	0
"J. H. R."	1	0	0
Mrs. Wallace (Serbia)	10	0	0
Mrs. Dunn		5	0
Mrs. McGregor (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Miss Fullerton (Serbia) ...		5	0
Ayr and Troon W.S.S., per Miss Muir	50	0	0
Mrs. Law		2	0
Miss Weir	1	1	0
Mrs. Haig and Miss Haig ...	6	0	0
Mrs. Brown		10	0
The Mistresses and Girls of the High School for Girls, Kendal, per Miss M. Horner (Serbia)	7	10	0
Mr. and Mrs. W. Gladstone (Serbia)	5	0	0
Rev. John Glasse, D.D.	10	0	0
"Anonymous"	25	0	0
A. Weir, Esq., Australia, per Miss Weir	5	5	0
Miss H. M. Taylor (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Miss Anderson	5	0	0
"Anonymous"	5	0	0
"Anonymous" (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Miss Margaret Connal (Abbaye)	2	2	6
West Cambuslang Parish Church Bible Class, per Miss Muirhead (Serbia)		17	0
Miss Hayward		2	6
Mrs. B. Gilmour	2	2	0
Staff of Glasgow High School for Girls, per Miss A. B. Reid, B.A. (2nd contribution, Serbia)	8	0	0
Ruthergien Parish Church Woman's Guild, per Miss Scott (Serbia)	3	3	0
Headmaster, Staff, and Pupils of Hutchesons' Girls' Grammar School, per Miss Ingleton, Lady Supt. (Serbia) ...	18	11	0
Miss Thurburn (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Motherwell W.S.S., per Mrs. Jackson:—Collected by Mrs. Jenkins (£4 6s. 6d.), Collected by Miss Neilson (£5), Collected by Mrs. Jackson (£4 16s. 6d.)	14	3	0
"Three Sheffield Donations" (Serbia)	7	1	0
Edinburgh W.S.S., per Mrs. Wilson:—Corporal Stephen Anderson, 5th R.S.F. (£1 10s.), John Tod, Esq. (2s. 6d.), J. C. Hamilton, Esq. (5s.) (Serbia)	1	17	6
Earmarked from Glasgow "Serbian Flag Day" (further instalment, per Dr. A. Louise McIlroy)	11	4	6
Miss Curtis (to name "Emma Curtis" Bed, Royaumont) ...	25	0	0
The Misses Blackman (Serbia)	2	0	0
The Girls of St. George's Wood, Haslemere, per Miss M. Kemp (Serbia)	3	0	0
Miss M. B. McGlashen (Serbia)	1	0	0
Miss Macdonald (Serbia) ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Fisher	1	1	0
The Employees of the Penketh Tanning Co., per G. J. Dale, Esq (Serbia)	20	0	0
Mr. Lionel Hinxman	2	2	0
Lady Macnee, per Miss MacGibbon (towards "Learmonth" Bed)		5	0
Proceeds of a "Bring and Pay" Tea, from the Women of the First U.F. Church, Thurso, per Mrs. Soutar (Serbia)	8	0	0
"I. M. R." (Serbia)		10	0
Collection by Children of Granton School, Edinburgh, per A. Miller, Esq., Headmaster (Serbia)	2	0	0
"Anonymous"	1	0	0
Miss Churchill		5	0
"An Orphan" (Serbia) ...		2	6
Miss Pinkerton	1	0	0
Miss Annie Pinkerton		10	0
Miss Churchman and Friends, per R. M. Hall, Esq. (Serbia)		15	0
"A Few Fellow-workers," per Miss Stewart (Serbia) ...	1	7	6
Dr. Marion S. Linton (Serbia—2nd donation)	5	0	0
"M. S. B."	10	0	0
Mrs. R. W. Barbour (Serbia)	5	0	0
Miss Maud Gregory (Serbia)	3	0	0
The Misses MacLellan	2	0	0
Per Miss H. M. Gardyne (Serbia):—Mrs. Goff (£1 1s.), The Hon. Frances Drummond (10s.), Miss H. M. G. Gardyne (12s.)	2	2	0
"T. P. D.," "A. M. D.," and "E. M. D." (Serbia)	1	0	0
Miss F. Hamilton Ramsay (Serbia—2nd donation) ...	1	0	0
Miss Mary L. Smyth (Serbia)	5	0	0
Miss Emma London, per Miss M. L. Smyth		10	0
Mrs. Malcolm, per Mrs. Murray (Serbia)	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Smith (10s. for Serbia, 5s. for Belgium)		15	0
Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Attlee, and Family (Serbia)	1	0	0
Part Proceeds of Entertainment given at 7, Palmerston Road, Edinburgh, per Miss A. Lumsden and Miss E. Ritchie (Serbia)	6	2	6
"E. M. L"	1	0	0
Hamilton Co-operative Baking Society, per J. Forbes, Esq., Secretary	2	0	0
The Staff of William Ritchie & Sons, Ltd., per George Jamieson, Esq. (Serbia) ...	10	10	0
Boroughmuir Christmas Sale Committee, per J. S. Mackay, Esq., Boroughmair H.G. School	10	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie (Serbia)	1	0	0
Wakefield Women's Liberal Association, per Miss A. Abell (Serbia)	5	0	0
Per Mrs. Fleming, Sec., Kelso W.S.S. (for "Kelso Margarets" Beds—further donation) (see Supplementary List)	10	0	0
Miss A. M. Cross (Serbia) ...		10	0
Miss Goodrich (France or Belgium)		5	0
Mrs. A. Sanderson		5	0
Per Miss Lawson Tancred:—Collection at Dr. Inglis's Meeting (£10 15s.), Offertory, Aldborough Church, Good Friday (£3 7s. 6d.) ...	14	2	6

[We regret that owing to pressure on our space we are obliged to hold over the remainder of the List of Donations.]

Supplementary List.

Kilmacolm W.S.S., per Mrs. Wood, Barclaven, Kilmacolm:—
John Malvenan, Esq., Glasgow (£5), T. Ballantyne, Esq., Paisley (10s.), Anonymous (£5), Mrs. McLelland, Gowanlea (£5) (2nd donation), Mrs. Robt. Galloway, Craigard (£2) (2nd donation), Miss Mitchell, Rossarden (£1) (2nd donation), Misses Macquarrie, Mossgiel (£1 1s.) (2nd donation), Anonymous (£1), Mrs. Stobbs, Cintra (5s.) (2nd donation), Miss M. Ford Smith, London (5s.). Total, £21 1s.

Per Active Service Fund, N.U.W.S.S.
Mr. J. J. Searle (5s.) (Serbia), Miss Hows (10s.), Mr. G. H. Gair (£2 2s.) (Serbia), Lady Jardine (£1) (Serbia), A Working Man B.H.F. (5s.) (Serbia), G. F. (2s. 6d.) (Serbia), The Children of the Kennington Road School (8s.) (Serbia), Mr. Edward Carpenter (£2 2s.) (Serbia), Mrs. Clarkson Wallis (£1 1s.) (Serbia), Mrs. Heelis (2s.) (Serbia), Miss C. E. Collier (10s.) (Serbia), Mr. George Sunnicliffe (10s.) (Serbia), Rev. W. Melville Harris (£1 1s.) (Serbia), Mr. C. B. Marston (£5) (Serbia), Miss Stewart (5s.) (Serbia), Miss F. G. Lewis (£5) (Serbia), Miss Ada Vachell (£1) (Serbia), Miss E. M. Duncan (£1) (Serbia), Miss Lizzie A. Dickinson (10s.) (Serbia), Miss M. McI. Alexander (£2 2s.) (Serbia), Mr. Jas. Wm. Thornley (5s.) (Serbia), Mr. John Cavins (15s.) (Serbia), "For the Serbian Unit" (10s.), Captain W. T. Farrell (10s.) (Serbia), Miss J. E. F. Hodges (£2 2s.) (Serbia). Total, £28 17s. 6d. (10th contribution.)
"Theodora Bed," from Miss Campbell and Friends, per Miss Mair (for Serbia):—
Mr. and Mrs. Budgen (£5 5s.), Mrs. McGregor (£5), Mr. Sidney Mitchell (£3 3s.), Miss Campbell (£3), Mrs. Davidson (£1 3s.), Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood (15s.), Miss Small (12s. 6d.), Mr. and Mrs. Black (10s.), Miss Heugh (5s.), Miss McKenzie (5s.), Mrs. Lyddall (5s.), Miss Kidd (5s.), Miss Lang (5s.), Mr. Sang (2s. 6d.), Mr. Bevridge (2s. 6d.), Miss Polson (2s. 6d.), Mr. Jim Black (2s. 6d.), Sums under 2s. 6d. (£3 16s. 6d.), Miss Falconer (£2). Total, £27.
The Oxford Women Students' S.W.S., for Bed in Serbia, per Miss H. C. Deneke:—
Miss A. M. Rogers (£1), Miss Bowden (£1), Miss M. A. Hollings (£1), Miss Hughes (collected) (£1), Miss S. Taylor (10s.), Miss E. M. L. Atkinson (2s. 6d.), Miss Burrows (£5), Miss K. F. Jones (10s.), Miss Chappel (10s.), Mrs. Johnson (£1), Miss Derrick (2s. 6d.), Miss Rooke (£1), Miss Levett (£2 11s. 6d.), Miss Greg (£1), Miss J. M. Night (£1 1s.), An Australian Law Student (10s.), Miss A. E. Favell (£5), Miss M. M. Nicholl (2s.), St. Hilda's Hall (£1 6s. 6d.), Miss Deneke (14s.). Total, £25.
Per Active Service Fund, N.U.W.S.S. (10th contribution):—
Miss Buckpitt (£1) (Serbia), Mrs. Davidson (10s.) (Serbia), Mrs. A. W. Packer (£2 2s.) (Serbia), Mrs. King (2s. 6d.) (Serbia), Miss I. Robertson (5s.) (Serbia), Mr. J. Orr (10s. 6d.) (Serbia), Lady Carbutt (£50) (Serbia), Mr. W. A. Finch (£2) (Serbia), Miss M. Riddil (7s.) (Serbia), Derby W.S.S. (£1 1s.) (Serbia), Engineer-Captain Christian, R.N. (£2) (Serbia), Mrs. Hutchinson (10s.) (Serbia), Mrs. Hopkins (10s.) (Serbia), Mr. T. Spurgeon (2nd don.) (5s.) (Serbia), Misses J. and E. Davis (4s.) (Serbia). Total £61 7s.
Oxon., Berks., and Bucks. Federation, per Mrs R. H. Berney, Hon. Treas. (for "Oxon, Berks. and Bucks." Bed, Serbia):—
Maidenhead W.S.S., per Miss Roe:—Mrs. Saxon Swell (1s.), Mrs. Fisher Clark (1s.), Hon. Mrs. Stopford (2s. 6d.), Miss Roe (2s. 6d.), Mrs. A. Roe (1s.), Mrs. H. Roe (1s.), A grateful patient from Rouen (1s.), Mrs. Oppenheimer (9s.), Miss Jones (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Siddell (3s.), Mrs. Polack (1s. 6d.), Miss Savage (1s.), Miss Cross (1s.), Mrs. Muller (1s.), Mrs. H. Schuster (5s.), Miss Pearce (1s.), Mrs. Butler (1s.), Miss Webb (1s.), Miss Stump (1s.)—£2 3s.
Pangbourne W.S.S., per Miss L. C. Jones (1st instal.):—Miss Lawson (£1 1s.), Miss Stephens (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Leighton (1s.), Miss M. Jones (10s.), Miss Donaldson (2s. 6d.), Miss Waddington (1s.), Colonel and Mrs. Railly (10s.), Miss Deake (4s.), Mr., Mrs., and Miss Phillips (1s. 6d), Mrs. C. Jones (£1), Mrs. Wilder (£1), Miss Marchant (4s.), Mrs. Robertson (10s.), Sir F. Cardew (5s.), Mrs. Pearson (5s.), Miss E. B. Jones (10s.), Mrs. Tuman (5s.), Mrs. Thomson (4s.), Mrs. Hawes (10s.), Miss Cox (2s. 6d.)—£7 9s (Previously acknowledged, C. S. Hodgkin, Esq., 10s. 6d.)
High Wycombe W.S.S., per Mrs. R. H. Berney (1st instal.):—Anonymous (£5), Mrs. Rutley (10s.), The Hon. Mrs. Bernard James (£1 1s.), Miss Banks 5s.), Mrs. Dunbar Dixon (10s.), Miss Daniel (5s.), Miss Gillie (2s.), Mrs. Hart (2s.), Mrs. Priestley (5s.), Dr. Eva Meredith Clements (3s.), Collection at Ulverscroft (7s.)—£3 10s.
West Herts. W.S.S., per Mrs Wright—£1 3s. 9d.
King's Sutton W.S.S., per Miss D Browne—£1.
Miss Dora Mason, M.A.—£1 12s.
Woburn Sands and Apsley Guise W.S.S., per Miss Wands—13s. 6d.
Gerrard's Cross W.S.S., per Mrs. Barnard Davis:—Mrs. Stephenson (5s.), Mrs. Adeney (2s.), Mrs. Exley 15s. 6d), Mrs. Tomlinson (5s.), Mrs. Spaekes (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Taylor (1s. 6d.), Mrs. Goodbody (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Fisher (1s. 6d.), Mrs. Philips (1s. 6d.), Mrs. Barnard Davis (£1 1s.), Mrs. Slesser (5s.), Mrs. Towers (2s. 6d.), Miss Buchan Smith (£1 1s.), Miss Aldred (2s. 6d.), Miss James (5s.), Miss E. Stevenson (5s.), Miss Dugard (1s. 6d.), Miss Goodbody (2s 6d.), Miss Ramsden (10s. 6d.), Miss Laurie (9s.), Miss Baker (3s.), Miss Slesser (1s. 6d.), Miss Roscoe (2s.)—£7 10s. Total £30 1s. 5d.
Collected by Mrs. A. M. Mitchell, Downie Mount, Tayport Fife:—
Mr. George Black (£1 10s.), Dr Orr (£1), Mrs. W. E. Grant (10s.), Mrs. Halliday (5s.), Mrs. Scott (5s.), Mrs. Robert Ferguson (5s.), Mrs. Gregory (5s.), Mrs. H. T. Baxter (5s.), Mr. Kinison (5s.), Miss Law (5s), Mrs. F. Gregory (4s.), Mrs. White (4s), Miss K. Robertson (3s.), Mrs. Horne (2s. 6d.), Lady Scott (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Stewart (2s. 6d.), Mrs. White (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Strachan (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Watson (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Dickson (2s. 6d.), Miss Law (2s 6d.), Miss Cook (2s. 6d.), Miss Morrison (2s. 6d.), Miss Simpson (2s. 6d.), Dr. Veitch (2s. 6d.), Mr. John Thomson (2s. 6d.), Mr. James Keddie (2s 6d.), Mr. Alex. Roger (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Auld (2s.), Mrs A. Smith (2s.), Mrs. Joseph Nicoll (2s.), Mrs. David Nicoll (2s.), Mrs. Black (2s.), Mrs. R. L. Baxter (2s.), Mr. E. Ducan (2s.), Mrs. Young (1s.), Miss Jolly (1s.), Graeme Mitchell (6d.). Total £8.

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Annie Ross Anderson" (Serbia) ...	Sir T. Rowand Anderson.
"Wivenhoe" (Serbia)	Miss Corselis and Miss Jewson.
"Belgrave"	Mrs. Fred Salvesen and Friends.
"Margaret Neill Fraser" Beds (Serbia)	Mrs. Neill Fraser.
"Glencoe" (Serbia)	Miss Margaret Weir.
"Catherine" (France)	Mrs. W. R. Macmillan.
"Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation"	Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation.
"Churchill"	Collected by the Misses Erskine.
"Peace"	Miss A. H. Begbie.
"Lenzie"	Lenzie W.S.S., per Mrs. Hope.
"In Memorian G. S. and J. G. S." ...	Anonymous.
"Largs"	Largs W.S.S., per Miss Paton.
"Society of Women Teachers" (Servia)	Per Miss Muirhead.
"Scottish Matrons" (Serbia)	Per Miss Graham.
"Dundee"	Mrs. Graham Bruce.
"Elizabeth Stephen"	Miss Stephen.
"Broughty Ferry"	Anonymous.
"Hugh William Walker"	John Walker & Co., Greenock.
"Emma Curtis" (Royaumont)	Miss Curtis, Greenock.
"Merchiston Beds	Collected by Miss Gowan and Miss Mitchell, Edinburgh.
"Southern Cross" (3rd French Unit)	The Misses Hogarth Pringle and Friends.
"Glenfarg" (Serbia)	Glenfarg W.S.S. and Friends
"Sunderland" (Serbia)	Sunderland W.S.S., per Mrs. Mundella.
"Lilley Smith"	Mrs. Steen, Letchworth
"Charlotte Square Institution" ...	Mrs. Mackintosh and Friends.
"Princess Helena"	Newington Work Party, per Mrs. Gunn.
"Drumsheugh"	Collected by Miss Cornwall.
"Randall Vickers" (Royaumont) ...	Mrs. Randall Vickers.
"Sheffield, 2nd" (Serbia)	Two Friends, per Miss Baker.
"Mid Bucks"	Oxon., Berks., and Bucks. Federation, per Mrs. R. H. Berney.

* Omitted last week.

Erratum Note.—For donor "Dunkeld" Bed, read D. A. Tod, Esq.; for donor "Elmpark" Bed, read Mrs. Andrew Tod; for donors "Sheffield" Bed, read From Five Friends; for "Margaret Neill Fraser" read "Madge Neill Fraser."

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all friends who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully receive further contributions to carry on the work. Two new units will shortly leave for France (Troyes) and Serbia. Cheques should be sent either to Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, or to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Wallasey and Wirral Society.

A meeting of the Society was held, under the Presidency of Miss Cherry, on March 25th, at the Liscard Concert Hall, to hear what the members were doing on the Committee for Paid Employment for Women, to receive an account of the N.U. annual meeting, to listen to tales of the Tipperary Club at Seacombe and the doings at the Wallasey Maternity Centre and (a prettier name) Babies' Welcome.

The Babies' Welcome, which started last October, and saw entered 107 babies in the first four months, still continues weighing and examining infants, and advising as to their feeding, clothing, washing, and management. It supplies dried milk at cost price, and, when really necessary, dinners are provided for nursing and expectant mothers at greatly reduced rates. The careful examination of the babies, with the active co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health and a trained superintendent, has resulted in such defects as eye and ear trouble, deformities, a broken clavicle, &c., being detected and treated without delay, and the life-saving power of proper feeding has been shown. For example, one child which, at five months, only weighed 4 lb., is now gaining ½ lb. a week, and has doubled its weight.

The Babies' Welcome has been taken up cordially by the Women's Societies in the Borough—with the exception of the Anti-suffrage Society, which no doubt fears that "unwomanly" ideas may be sucked in with the milk of human kindness so cheerfully offered to these wee war-babies.

Oxon, Berks. and Bucks Federation.

At a meeting of the Federation Committee, held on March 24th, the resignation of Miss Lyon as Federation Secretary was received with universal regret. Miss Dora Mason, the Head Organiser, kindly undertook to fill Miss Lyon's place for the present. The Federation is, unfortunately, losing the services of Miss Barraud, who, as Assistant Organiser, has done much valuable work both before and since the outbreak of the war.

Oxford.—The Oxford W.S.S., working in conjunction with the Oxford Health and Housing Association, has opened a weighing-room for babies in Headington (adjoining Oxford), which hitherto has been without one. It has been arranged that the room shall be open one afternoon a fortnight, and that one of the O.H. & H.A. officials shall be there to superintend the weighing and give advice. The first weighing took place on March 15th, and nine mothers brought their babies.

Reading.—The Reading Society Day Nursery has suffered a great loss by the departure of Miss Barraud, who has played a most active part in the organisation and management of it since it opened in September last. The offices of carpenter, gardener, washer-woman, housekeeper, and staff-nurse have successively and successfully been filled by her, and the sixteen children, the staff, and the Committee all feel her departure keenly. Latterly, six to twelve expectant and nursing mothers have been given 1d. dinners at the Day Nursery, and these dinners were entirely organised by Miss Barraud, who was responsible for everything, from the choosing of the menus to the helping of the food at table. These dinners have proved an immense success from every point of view. As two courses and a cup of cocoa are provided for 4d. a head (3d. of which comes from the National Relief Fund), the financial success, with rising prices taken into consideration, is no small triumph. Of the qualities that went into the work it is impossible to speak too highly, and the charming little hammock beds, on which the children have their daily sleep and which are the admiration of every visitor, serve to remind us that Miss Barraud's organising capacity was only equalled by her practical inventiveness, and her devotion only equalled by her energy.

Wokingham.—A drawing-room meeting for members and a few friends was held at Starwood (by kind permission of Mr. Melville) on March 16th. The speaker was Mrs. Margoliouth, of the Oxford Society, who gave an able and interesting address on the work of the National Union during the war. She spoke especially of the excellent and invaluable work being done by the different hospital units of the Scottish Federation. Over thirty members and friends were present, and tea was provided afterwards. A collection was made for the Serbian Unit which amounted to £1 10s. 2d.

Items of Interest.

The Women's Reform Club, Johannesburg.

The above Club, having decided by a unanimous vote at a general meeting of members to suspend direct Suffrage work till the present war be over, has formulated the following schemes of work, after due consideration and consultation with the Children's Aid Society, Rand Aid Association, and other existing charities:—

1. Scheme to teach expectant mothers to make baby clothes for their babies, instead of depending upon charitable persons and institutions. It is hoped that out of this scheme and its workroom for mothers will grow other modes of paid employment for women and girls—*e.g.*, needlework, lace-making, toy-making.

2. Scheme for Babies' Welcomes, where mothers can take babies for advice as to feeding and treatment.

3. Scheme to promote a Convalescent Home for Children in Johannesburg. (In this city of nearly 200,000 inhabitants there is only one small convalescent home for adults, and not even a special hospital for children, nor one containing separate wards for them.)

4. Support for schemes of town improvement—*e.g.*, the utilising of waste places for playgrounds and parks, and the better housing of poorer inhabitants under hygienic conditions.

Some months ago the Club offered its services as translators to the Censor, but the Government, whilst acknowledging the offer, has not yet found it necessary to avail itself of our help.

At present, we are working in conjunction with other women's clubs to get some women elected on the Hospital Board, and hope to get three vacancies filled.

H. I. F.

Women and Peace.

A public meeting on "Women and Peace" will be held by the Free Church League for Woman Suffrage, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, Thursday, April 22nd, at 8 p.m. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Strickland (chair), Rev. Dr. Orchard, Miss Maude Royden, and Mrs. Swanwick, M.A.

Women's International Congress.

We are asked to state that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association on March 25th, the following resolution was passed:—

"The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association has declined the invitation to be present at the International Women's Congress to be held at The Hague in April, because it considers the moment obviously inopportune for any members of a belligerent community to take part in such a Congress."

The Suffrage Club.

The Suffrage Club, 3, York Street, St. James's, S.W., has now engaged a highly-skilled lady chef, who is achieving great success, the 1s. lunches which the Club is providing being most popular. A woman hall-porter has also been engaged.

Women Motor Drivers in France.

Le Matin reports that a Women's Automobile Club has just been formed, to organise, on a military basis, women who possess a driving license and are willing to give their services in the firing line.

A Nursery for Children of Soldiers.

Among other enterprises started by Madame Viviani, wife of the French Premier, is a Nursery for the Children of Soldiers. "This nursery school," Madame Viviani explained to a representative of *The Daily News*, "I founded to meet a pressing need—the organisation of means to ensure the welfare of the children of our gallant fighting men. It is for children of from three to twelve years of age. We take complete charge of them, caring for them, feeding them, and educating them. Our soldiers are suffering hardships in the field, but we want them to feel that they need not, at any rate, carry also the burden of anxiety as to the fate of their little ones.

"Collaborating with me in this work are some of the noblest women in the land; and side by side with us a large number of women and girls are working, who must and do receive pay, to provide articles for the troops."

Forthcoming Meetings.

APRIL 16.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home" 4.30
Kensington—32 Addison Road—Dr. Elsie Inglis on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia"—Hostess, The Lady Frances Balfour 3.30

APRIL 19

Bristol—40, Park Street—Working Party 3—5.0
Hampstead—Drawing Room Meeting—Speaker, Dr. Elsie Inglis 3.30
Manchester—Oldfield Hall, Gardenwall Street, Salford—South Salford Suffrage Club—Speaker, Mrs. Atack 8.0

APRIL 20.

Bristol—Public Meeting—Mrs. Cross on "Maternity Centres"
Camberley—France Hill House—Mr. Thomas Seccombe, M.A., on "The Two Germanies" 5.15
East Bristol—Miss Tanner on "Women Police" 3.0
Stepney—Meeting—Speaker, Dr. Elsie Inglis 5.0

APRIL 21.

Shipley—Saltaire Institute—Speaker, Miss Salt 7.30

APRIL 22.

Exeter—Barnfield Hall—Dr. Elsie Inglis and Dr. Mabel Ramsay on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia" (illustrated by lantern slides)—Chair, The Rt. Worshipful the Mayor of Exeter 8.0
Wallasey and Wirral—St. Paul's Schools, Seacombe—Tipperary Club 7.30

APRIL 23.

Marylebone—13, Nottingham Place—Drawing Room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Garrett—Speaker, Dr. Elsie Inglis 8.30
Richmond—Castle Assembly Rooms—Public Meeting on "Women Police"—Chair, His Worship the Mayor, supported by G. Cave, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Max Binney, Lieut.-Col. Foss, Miss Damer Dawson, Lady Nott-Bower, P.L.G. 8.0
Wandsworth—Drawing Room Meeting—Speaker, Dr. Elsie Inglis 3.30

Some Useful Addresses.

Employment and Relief, &c.

Local Government Board—London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.
Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund—3, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Central Committee on Women's Employment—Miss Mary Macarthur, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
Queen's Work for Women Fund—Communications to Lady Roxburgh. Cheques, Mrs. C. Arthur Pearson, 33, Portland Place, W.
Government Sub-Committee for dealing with unemployment amongst professional people.—J. B. Beresford, Esq., Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
Workers' National Committee—28, Victoria Street, S.W.
National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies—*Sec.*, Miss Crookenden, M.A., Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.
London Society for Women's Suffrage (N.U.W.S.S.)—*Sec.*, Miss Phillippa Strachey, 58, Victoria Street.
Women's Emergency Corps—8-10, Baker Street, W.
Women's Freedom League—1, Robert Street, Adelphi.
East London Federation of Suffragettes—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, 400, Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
Professional Classes War Relief Council—*Hon. Secs.*, T. Chambers, Esq., A. Goddard, Esq., and Mrs. Gotto, 13 and 14, Princes Gate, S.W.
Press Contributors' Emergency Fund—*Sec.*, Miss Hall, care of N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. To assist journalists who have lost their occupation owing to the war.
Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries—The Secretary, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand. War Emergency Fund (same address).
Women's Co-operative Guild—28, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
British Dominions Overseas Women's Suffrage Union—Miss Harriet Newcomb, care of International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, W.

Schemes for Social Welfare Amongst Women and Girls.

National Organisation of Girls' Clubs—118, Great Titchfield Street, W.
Girl Guides—116, Victoria Street, S.W. (Head Office).
League of Honour—Mrs. Porter, 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
Women Patrols Committee—N.U.W.W., Parliament Mansions, S.W.
Club Rooms for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives, Tipperary Clubs, Cheer-up Clubs, &c.—*London Secretary:* Tipperary Rooms, Block's Road, Hammersmith.
Young Women's Christian Association—26, George Street, W.

Societies Dealing with Refugees and Stranded Foreigners.

War Refugees Committee — General Buildings, Aldwych.
The Belgian Relief Fund—The Belgian Legation, 15, West Halkin Street, W.
Departmental Committee for considering the question of employment of Belgian Refugees. *Secretary:* Local Government Board, Whitehall.
Belgians' Relief Fund—8, Chiswell Street, E.C. (for articles of clothing).
The Wounded Allies Relief Committee—Whitehall House, 30, Charing Cross, S.W.
French Section of the War Refugees Committee (Authorised by French Ambassador)—General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.

FOR GIFTS.

You cannot give a more ACCEPTABLE GIFT than a "COMMON CAUSE" FOUNTAIN PEN. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Packed in N.U. colors. Apply, sending P.O. for 3/8 (2d. being for postage), to the Manager, "Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. (State whether fine, medium, or broad nib required.

MISS L. B. EVETTS, R.H.S.,

(Trained Swanley Horticultural College, and Elmcrop Nurseries—Westergate. Many years' practical experience.)

Care of Gardens undertaken by day or half-day. Gardens Designed and Laid Out. ADVISORY WORK. SPECIALITY made of Pruning; the laying out of Herbaceous Borders, Rock & Wall Gardens, etc.

Further particulars apply:—28, WATERLOW COURT, HAMPSTEAD WAY, HENDON, N.W.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?

The large London Market enables *ROBINSON Bros.* of 5, Hampstead Rd. (nr. Maple's), W. & 127, Fenchurch St, E.C. To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVERPLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036. ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WOMEN AND WAR.

SERVICE OF INTERCESSION (arranged by the C.L.W.S.), Saturday, April 24th, 3 p.m., in St. Michael and All Angels, St. Leonard's-rd., Bromley, E. Preacher: The Rev. G. N. Whittingham, Vicar of St. Silas the Martyr, Kentish Town.

SOCIAL GATHERING for members and friends, 4 to 6 p.m., St. Michael's Parish Hall (St. Leonard's-rd., Bromley, E.) Chair: The Right Rev. Bishop Powell.

POSITION VACANT.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

CHIEF ORGANISER required immediately for Head Office in Edinburgh.—Apply Miss S. Mair, 5, Chester-st., Edinburgh, or Dr. Inglis, London Society Office, 58, Victoria-st., London.

POSITIONS WANTED.

DEMOISELLE BELGE.—Pianiste, Violoniste (Lauriate). Conservatoire Liége désire entrer dáns une famille Anglaise au pair.—References, Ecrire, A. V., 8, Talbot-rd., Bayswater, W.

LADY COOK-HOUSEKEEPER (superior cooking) experienced; young; entire charge small house or flat, with girl for rough work; disengaged first week May; salary £40.—Box E., 3,000, Common Cause Office.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL WOMAN, experienced, will receive resident patient; no objection to confinement case; liberal terms only entertained.—Box 4,071, Common Cause Office.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.

MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,

Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs.

Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man. Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches. Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door. CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

GARDENING.

BEAUTIFUL hardy Primula Japonica, whorls rich crimson flowers, also shaded pink hybrids, large plants 3s. dozen, smaller 2s. 6d., carriage paid if money accompanies order.—Miss Blown, Clonboy, O'Brien's Bridge Clare.

GARDENING FOR HEALTH in a Sussex Village.—Ladies received; charming country residence; elevated position; efficient instruction; month or term; individual consideration.—Peake, Parsonage Place, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., recovers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances and Annuities, Mortgages, Loans, or Reversions, or any business of a legal or financial nature.—Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone: Central 6049.

MISS A. PRESTON

Teaches Motor Driving, "Running Repairs," Country Pupils. Officially recommended by the R.A.C.

2, ST. MARY ABBOTT'S PLACE, KENSINGTON.

TO GIRLS SEEKING A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE CALLING.—ANSTEY COLLEGE FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING AND HYGIENE, ERDINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE, offers a full teachers' training in Physical Culture, including Swedish Educational and Medical Gymnastics, Dancing in all its branches, indoor and outdoor games, Swimming, Hygiene, Anatomy, Physiology, &c.
GOOD POSTS OBTAINED AFTER TRAINING.

WOODVILLE SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

HANDSWORTH, Birmingham, offers careers for women. Students assisted in finding posts. Certificates awarded. Two reduced vacancies for those affected by the War.—Miss Ross, Principal.

TYPEWRITING.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

TYPEWRITING, TRANSLATIONS. Best work. Special terms to Suffragists.—Mrs. Marks, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Telephone, 5638 London Wall.

PRINTING, &c.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.—R. Crombleholme, General Manager. Enquiries solicited.

LAUNDRY.

BUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-20, Second Avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B. Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Hand-done shirts and collars. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

ARTISTIC hand-embroidered dresses, coats, and jibbahs. Special prices during war time. Designs, &c., on application.—Maud Barham (Late 186, Regent-st.), 33-34, Haymarket, S.W. Facing Piccadilly Tube Station.

DRESSMAKING; Costumes, Day and Evening Gowns, Blouses, Re-modelling; ladies own materials made up at moderate charges.—Miss Baxell, 19, Richmond-rd., Westbourne-gr., W.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West-End and Paris styles, from 3½ guineas. Patterns sent on application.—H. NELISSEN, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W. (near Waring's).

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (old) bought; we pay absolutely highest genuine prices—up to 5s. 6d. per tooth pinned on vulcanite; 10s. on silver; 12s. 6d. on gold; 35s. on platinum. Immediate cash. If offer not accepted, we return parcel post free. Satisfaction guaranteed.—S. Cann & Co., 69a, Market-st., Manchester. Bankers, Parrs. Mention "C. C."

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss C. C. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

SKIRTS and Blouses of "FLAXZELLA"—Irish Linen Fabric, new silky finish, are perfect. 11½d. to 2s. 4½d. yard. Washable, durable. Practically uncrushable. 200 Patterns FREE! Write to-day!—HUTTON'S, 159, Larne, Ireland.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO LET.

CHELSEA.—Share of small furnished flat offered by lady artist; situation high and open.—H., 130, Elm-park-mansions, Chelsea.

CHELSEA.—To let unfurnished to a lady, an exceptionally attractive flat. Two rooms and kitchen, first floor, rent 15s. Attendance can be arranged.—Apply Mrs. Youngman, 1, Justice Walk, Chelsea.

CHELSEA.—Miss V. C. C. Collum, abroad with Scottish Women's Hospital, desires to let her 3-roomed furnished self-contained flat, overlooking river, at 4, Milton-chambers, 128, Cheyne-walk, S.W., from April 1st, for 6 months. Sitting-room, bedroom, kitchen, &c; bath; telephone (1d. per call); plate and linen; 25s. weekly.—To view, apply Caretaker, 2, Milton-chambers. To rent, apply Miss Aileen Collum, 35, Oakley-st., Chelsea.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.—Two adjoining cottages facing S.W. across common. Well-built and picturesque. ¾ mile from Worplesdon Station. Each has 3 bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, &c. Good garden. Company's water. Could be made into one Cottage. £28 and £25 inclusive of rates and taxes.—Mrs. Wilson, 91, Harley-street.

WANTED.

CAN ANYONE recommend Unfurnished Cottage—inland, but easy reach of bathing coast. Sanitation guaranteed. Garden with lawn.—Box 4,074, Common Cause Office.

WANTED within 2 hours of London, preferably near South Coast, a small unfurnished cottage, 2 sitting-rooms, kitchen, 3 to 4 bedrooms. Rent, including taxes not to exceed £30.—Box 4,073, Common Cause Office.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; strictly inclusive terms from 5s. day, 31s. 6d. weekly, B. and B. 4s.; private sitting-rooms, 21s.; electric light throughout; own private garage *free*. Tel: 344 Western.

CHARMING Large Bed-sitting-room, overlooking garden, ladies' house, with breakfast and morning attendance; 17s. 6d. weekly.—M., 112, Kensington-park-road.

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS, Professional Women, and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet.—Miss H. Veitch-Brown, 6, Lansdowne-pl., Brunswick-sq., W.C.

HAMPSTEAD SUBURB.—Lady offers bright bed-sitting-room to lady engaged during day; slight attendance; suit vegetarian.—Box 4,076, Common Cause Office.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined, 13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

ACTIVE SERVICE FUND.

I enclose Cheque / Postal order for £ : s. d. for relief and educational work organised by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in connection with the war.

Name _____

(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

Address _____

Cheques to be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Auerbach, crossed London County and Westminster Bank, and sent to the N.U.W.S.S., Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.

Printed (and the Trade supplied) by the National Press Agency Ltd., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London, for the Proprietors, The Common Cause Publishing Co. Ltd., and Published at 14, Great Smith St., Westminster. *London:* George Vickers. *Manchester:* John Heywood; Abel Heywood & Son; W. H. Smith & Son. *Newcastle-on-Tyne:* W. H. Smith & Son. *Edinburgh and Glasgow:* J. Menzies & Co. *Dublin and Belfast:* Eason & Son.